LABOR AND CAPITAL.

No Communism Among the Workers in Iron and Steel.

UNEASINESS EXPLAINED.

American Mechanics Unwilling to Submit to the European Standard of Wages.

CAPITALISTS ADVISED TO REDUCE PROFITS

Co-operative Iron Mills-Their Extraordinary Success in Western Pennsylvania.

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 23, 1878. The workingmen of Pittsburg and vicinity, within a radius of about fifteen miles, constitute a laboring force of no less than 125,000 souls. What these men think and feel on the all-engrossing subject of labor in its relation to capital has been my steady purpose to ascertain while visiting the furnaces, mills and fac-tories of this great manufacturing district. I have offuence of capital and where the discipline of the shop did not restrain their expressions of opinion.
All of them agreed that such a thing as Communism, though perfectly well understood, has no recognize whatever, neither in their trade organizaions nor in their benevolent societies. Whatever the may; but, so far as the actual present is concerned, the ith anything that sounds like Communism are false from beginning to end. These opinions are gathered not only from the managers in charge of the works, at from the best instructed among the men themves, from hammermen, puddlers and machinists If the senantional reports about the existence of Com-munist bands are true, which I doubt, the men composing them are no longer workingmen, but agitatators, who are more politicians than laboring men; men, in lact, who are bad puddlers, bad heaters, bad hallers or bad machinists, and whose indifferent work is not required at the iron furnaces or rolling orkingmen. There is indeed a surplus of labor in ius seeks an outlet, the greater portion continually soving to the far West, to Kansas, Nebraska or the smaller portion, too lazy to move fast enough, either settling down in neighboring Obio and s for the mere purposes of labor agitations or engaging in the still easier business of tramping. It is this latter and smaller percentage of the labor surplus which makes all the noise that is heard about conflicts between labor and capital. Here, in Pittswho cry loudest for workingmen's rights are themselves the poorest hands in the mills and factories. They have had here several elever working-men, who were elected to the Assembly and Senate of the State, and whenever close inquiries are made as the ability of these men in their respective callings the answer invariably comes, "He is a fraud;" He knows how to make a speech, but is a bad pud dler or bad machinist," &c. It is but patural that such men should be found in all great manufacturing

AN UNEASY STATE OF PEELING. Allegheny, who is so much respected by his comrades that his influence alone caused fifty of them to break ranks just as they were last year forming to join the riot then going on in Pittsburg, assured me last even-ing that not even a spark of Communism existed among the 800 men working in the mfl, and he had been with them fully twenty-five years. He acknowldged that there was uneasiness, and he feared that should there be another reduction in the price of wages strikes would occur, and bad men as well as ticians and demagogues might then mette the idle bands to riot and disturbance; but he hoped that the owners of mills before touching the wages of their men would touch their own profits first. He consended that American manufacturers made far more money than those in Europe, and if a reduction must be bad, so as to bring down the cost of seives with smaller incomes and declare smaller divilends. The self-respect of the American workingman forbade the acceptance of still lower wages, while yet nes. With flour still at \$7 a barrel and potatoes at forty-five to hity cents a bushel and reats not materially lower, the iron and steel workers of Pittsburg could not consent to a further reduction. It would be the last feather on the camel's back. The want of harmony among the capitalists, whose distrust of one another kept them from arriving at a uniform policy in this regard, was to-day the real source of uncas ness among the workingmen. I asked him whether this state of uneastness had been noticed by the owners of the miles. "Well," he replied, "they may have noticed it, but they do not appear We do not ask higher wages just now, but we do ask an assurance that they shall remain where they are now; it is the uncertainty of labor that creates the very worst of agitation." He have to be laced by the manufacturers next month, as the puddlers, who number over five thousand, sign their new articles of agreement for one year in the month of June. These puddlers receive about \$3.25 per ton for iron, out of which they pay, however, a certain percentage to their assistants. then informed me that tals question would probably

sentres, but their leadership goes no further than the

presence of the forge and the furnace.

por ton for iron, out of which they pay, however, a certain percentage to their assistants.

American versues exceptan wages.

The wages of most men working in iron and steel average from \$1 50 to \$2 a day. Most of them have lam lites, and succeed in keeping them tidy olid neat and in giving them pienty to cat with the and of these wages, which are paid them semi-monthly. During my wanderings around Pittburg, I noticed the contortable looking dwellings and tenements of the working classes, es, estally on and near Mount Washington and across the river, and I was quite surprised how even at these low wages they could afford to dross their children so decently. Whether in their Sonday garb on their walks across the long Pittsburg bringes, or in their school clothies on week days when nearrily with books clasped under their arms they go to the schoolrooms, the appearance of these children presonts such a pleasing contrast to the squalid and poverty stricken families of the Birmughains and Shefffelds of Oil England, that I could well understand the flerebness with which the American troe and steel worker would alanguage contrast to the squalid and poverty stricken families of the Birmughains and Shefffelds of Oil England, that I could well understand the flerebness with which the American troe and steel worker would alanguage contrast to the squalid and poverty stricken families of the Birmughains and Shefffelds of Oil England, that I could well understand the flerebness with which the more large of the wages for the string picture. When couldinglating it invaself I approplicated the force of a glass manufacturer's remarks made to me a lew days previously:—'Nevor, bevor will I consent, sir, to reduce the wages of my men so low as to competite them to live like the starving operatives of Kurope's manufacturing districts. If, then, this is the reason that the contol our goods cannot be brought down to the level of the Kuropean cost I would rather wait several years in competing with them in the neutral markuts till th rtain percentage to their assistants, AMERICAN VERSUS EUROPEAN WAGES.

bear so much in the abstract in the Eastern section of the country, has been practically and successfully carried out by workingmen who made and saved their money in and around Pittsburg. Instead of de-positing their money in savings banks, any number of skilled workingmen have combined during the past lew years and with their common fond have creeked from miles of their own an along the country lying west of Pittsburg. The large and wealthy manu-iscurers are just beginning to leef the effect of this sharp competition on the part of men who under-stand every detail of the business is roster than they do themselves, and whose smaller requirements combic them to be content with small profits, and hence can sell at lower prices. Only one of the mills marted on this plan has not succeeded, and that was owing to the absence of a proper heast to conducting the lineaces of the concern. All the rest are flouristi-ing to-day, and their number is continually on the in-arcase west of Pittsburg, farmers even taking stock in

some of them. A workingman, who is part owner of one of these co-operative milis, expiatined to me how the concern was managed. He said that having saved a few thousand dollars he and several of his friends, all being experts in certain

one of these co-operative milis, expisitied to me how the concern was managed. He said that having saved a few thousand dollars he and several of his friends, all being experts in certain branches of the iron manufacturing domines, joined their lunds a few years ago; he had put in \$5,000, and there were others who had contributed less, and they went to work. Though owners, they all were credited with regular wages—the nailer, the machinist, the roller, the heater—each man got his price, and each man is allowed to draw a certain amount in accordance with the size of his family. Boing owners themselves it is but seldom that they draw the full wages allotted to them, which is all the time being credited. Any one of the partners can draw it out at the end of the year if he so desires, but if he does not, a certain interest is added, as this particular wages account is his own individual capital. At the same time, the entire profits of the concern. The co-operator who thus explained to me the working of his min and they started about five years are, and though times had been hard be had been working for sometiming, and had in this manuer made more money than if he had remained in the employ of anoster millowner. They were all uncertainty as to whother they would receive from their beases lower wages or not—he particularly dwelf-upon, and as they could always afford, owing to smaller expenditure of living, to sell the goods at a lower price than the large manufacturers, he leared not the ousiness outlook at all.

***Praks of Pirke Tradb.**

There was only one thing that worried thom, and that was the lear of free trade. "We must have some protection," he added; "you gentlemen in the East have not the least conception what it is to have free trade is magnated by my gentlemen in the East have not the least conception what it is to have free trade is regarded; and neather the ability nor disposition to attend to that part of the business. In our the capitalists, merchanics workingman. There is but every intie offiliatio

one of my recent letters.

A WORKINGAN'S DEFENCE OF LAST YEAR'S TROUBLES.

Aside from this, however, the status of the working classes here in this busiest of American manufacturing districts must be regarded as exceedingly satisfactory, especially when the great results achieved by them are taken into consideration. I write this with the full knowledge that the acts of murder, plunder and anarchy committed within this district only ten months ago are yet fream in the recollection of the American poople. When conversing with the representative men of all classes of iros and steel workers I pointed to this oloody record of their companies and I was informed that the troubles would not have become so serious but for the incapacity of officials and cowardice of the capitalists. "With 100 good men, str," one of them said to me, "I could have squeeched the whole trouble at the very onset, but we were cursed with a Mayor wib had no executive ability and who lost his head, while the leading merchants instead of assembling and counseling together, stood with their hands in their pockets and looked on. When it was all over they came together, but it was then too late. Workmen, who did nothing else the first cap but parade and who nad committed no overs not yet, were shot down in cold blood by a soldiery and police whose commanders had lost all control over their own tempors. Wives and daughters of workingines had aiready been wantonly killed when, to cap the climax, the half-drunken soldiery of Philadephia came pouring their volleys into our midst. It was then, and then only, that the people became a mob and committed the excesses of which you complain. Had our executive municipal officers been men of capacity and pluck, of the calibre such as the men who are in casarge of our mills, the riots would never have gone so far. No blood would have hard the active municipal officers been men of capacity and their volleys into our mills, the riots would never have gone so far, of the calibrate the attention of the peneral gove

control this vast export trade, while Pittsburg, in coust of this vast export trade, while Pittsburg, in closer proximity to the oil regions, should be deprived of it can only be accounted for by the railroad magnates, who enable Chevoland to ship oil cheaper to the scabnarl, via the Lake Shore Railroad and New York Ceatral than Pittsburg, which is 160 miles nearer to New York. So keenly do they leet this disadvantage, under which they labor, that any number of leading manufacturers and merchants have urged me to call attention to this outrage in the columns of the Heratio. A case was cited to me where a house here imported ten from Chica, and the goods had to be shipped from San Francisco to New York, then back from New York to Pittsburg, the through freight from the Pacific to the Atlantic coast being so much cheaper than if they had been brought direct to this city. Here was a distance of 350 miles travelled both ways, or some nine hundred miles in all, which might have been obviated it a just and fair schedule of freights controlled the foliand trade of the country. While Pittsburgers, of course, take all the advantage they can of the linked navigation that is at their command; but the various rivers upon when she depends have only so very soidom a sufficient quantity of water that some seasons of the year that outet for their products is practically unless to them. They pin their latth, however, on the success of Capital East' enterprise at the mouth of the Mississiph, and when that is completed they will leave no stone untured to improve the Onio River, as they are determined to find a channel to get their manufactures to the Guil of Maxico without being the dand and foot to the railway monopolies of the country.

TROUBLE IN THE FAMILY.

In the Court of Special Sessions yesterday Lena S. Kimball, of No. 41 West Ninth street, was called to the bar on the charge of assault and battery pre-Mrs. Maria A. Hazard, wife of sea Cap Onver P. Hazard, of No. 371 West Fifty-fith street. The history of the case shows that in January inst Mr. and Mrs. Hazard separated, but soon alterward Mrs. Hazard becoming, it is alleged, jealous of Miss Kimball, visited her residence and a scene ensued, during which Mrs. Hazard claims she was assaulted by Miss Kimball. Her nosband, who was present, linsily settled the difficulty by accompanying his wite out of the bouse. The next stage in the proceedings was a charge preferred by Mrs. Hazard against her husband for abandonment, and a second charge against Miss Kimball for assault. This, towever, was compromised by an agreement on the part of Captain Hazard to pay his wife \$15 per wees, \$250 counsel fees, she to stop all further proceedings. Ou she 20th inst. Mrs. Hazard respected the difficulty by suing Miss Kimball for \$19,000. The latter was taken to Ludlow Sireot Jail, but gave bail and was released. Immediately afterward the complainant had her re-arrested ou a criminal charge of assault, in which she gave bail for appearance in \$300. When the case was called up yesterday in the Court of Special Sessions the complainant failed to appear. The defendant entered a pies of guilty, and the Court imposed a fine of \$10. Kimball, visited her residence and a scene ensued,

A SANDWICH MAN.

He came into the Tombs Police Court with a firm tread and head erect, rully conscious that on him were cast the admiring eyes of at least forty envious cootblacks and newsboys. The signs which made boolblacks and howsboys. The signs which made bim a sandwich, while they tood the curious worid of how a certain bootmaker could fit the feet at marveliously low prices, were highly offunental. But his crowning trumph was the knowledge that both signs bore in gided letters the awe-impuring legend, "see, the conquering here comes." Ho was arrested for blockading the sidewark. He pleaded lottity not guilty, and, the evinence being conflicting, the Court gave him the benefit of the doubt and dis-charged him.

CHLOROFORMED AND ROBBED.

The Western Steamboat squad was yesterday notified of a robbery on board the schooner Annie Brown, lying at pier 28 North River. The occurrence was reported by Lorenzo Curry, who belongs to the vessel. ported by Lorenzo Curry, who belongs to the vessel. He awoke yesterday moraing feeling very sick and drowsy and missed three suits of crothes and a watch and chain from the cabin. Ames Fusier, the cook, and William Fusier, a sailor, who slept on board, were also slightly sick and drowsy yesterday. Curry says he believes that thieves boarded the vessel some time between midnight and four o'clock in the morning, and after administering chloroform to the sleepers committed the roobery. BUSINESS TROUBLES.

PROCEEDINGS AND PETITIONS IN BANKBUPTCY-FAILURES REPORTED.

Prederick W. Jones and Spencer D. Schuyler, com-posing the late firm of Jones & Schuyler, merchants, at No. 12 Pine street, have been adjudicated involun-tary bankrupts on the petition of their creditors, and the case has been referred to Register Little to take further proceedings. They were largely interested in Ratiroad, and lost heavily by indorsing the notes o hairond, and lost hervily by indorang the notes of the company, which is insolvent. Nine creditors unite in the potition, and their known claims aggregate \$218,730 96, and are as follows:—John Baird, \$51,430 96, on three premissory notes given in 1875; George V. Turner, \$83,500 50, upon notes of the railroad company inby the firm; William H. Connett, of Newark, \$32,551 46, for money loaned; Theodore Weston, \$4,500, for rent; George F. Riley, \$2,683 58; Lawrence Burke, \$1,880 97, for advertising; Josiah Macy's Sons, \$2,183 49, for money loaned; Samuel Halton, \$40,000, or money loaned to the railroad company, guaranteed by the firm. George Opdyke & Co. have a ciaim for money loaned upon drafts of the railroad com-

teed by the firm. George Opdyke & Co. have a ciaim for money loaned upon drafts of the railroad company, but the amount is not stated in the petition. The act of banirroptcy, as alleged, was committed on April 26, 1878, when the firm concessed judgment in Lavor of one of their creditors, Daniel H. Balawin, for \$1,780 36, with a view to give preference to him, they being then inselvent and in contemplation of bank-rapity as the politioners believe.

John F. Trow, the directory publisher and printer, has been adjuntated an involutionary bankrupt in friendly proceedings brought by lour of his creditors, and the case has been referred to Register Dayton to take turther proceedings. The casims of the potitioning recitiors aggregate \$62,107 42, and are as follows:—John F. Murray, \$63,34s 69; Charlotte Augusta banks, \$7,000; Charles Jenkins, \$921 85; Boardman & Boardman, \$896 95. J. F. Murray is the owner of the claim of C. S. Trow and Miss Banks that of Johns, McNulty.

A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Moses Merzger, buther, at No. 392 Eighth avenue, by seven creatiors whose united claims amount to \$12,142 19, of which the following are the largest:—Stern & Merzger, \$8,139 41; Nathan Merzger, \$1,190; Heary Geismann, \$721 96; Adolph Strauss, \$690 83. His liabilities amount to about \$23,000.

Heine & Kaulman, dealers in millinery goods, No. 319 Canal street, have been adjudicated involuntary bankrupis on the petition of seven creditors whose claims amount to \$3,567 13, and the case has been referred to Register Fitch. The liabilities are about \$18,000.

John Jakob Potee, butcher, has made application to Register Dwight for his discharge from bankrupicy and a hearing is set down for June 20.

The voluntury petition in bankruptcy by Isaac Hirsch, easier in clothing at Rondout, N. Y., has been referred to Register Whitaker. His habilities amount to about \$8,000, of which over \$40,000 are due in New York city. Among the creditors are the following:—B. Schlestein & Co., \$16,960 55; Daniel Schleston, \$3,974 64

A PRECIOUS PAIR.

Mrs. Hannah Bryan, a venerable lady ninety-two years of age, appeared yesterday in the Harlem Police Court, leaning on the arm of her daughter, Mrs. Julia D. Davis. The ladies live at No. 1.447 Toird avenue and wished to testify against James Blackman and Alexhouse. The latter two had been previously arraigned at the bar by Court Officer Norton. Mrs. Davis in her testimony stated that herself and mother occupied the upper floor of the house; that the fire escape leading to the roof was in a closet occupied by them; that on Friday last James Biackman asked permission to pass to the roof, in order to shake some carpets; that she refused for the reason that the landford did not care to have the roof used for that purpose. Mr. Biackman thereupon used violent and abusive language and tried to force his way to the roof. On nearing the disturbance Mrs. Bygan appeared upon the scene, and in mild terms implored the angry man to be caim. This interference only tended to exasperate Mr. Blackman, who summoned his son Alexander, a lad of eighteen. The pair then, as is altegod, beat the two women, the older Biackman devoting his onergies to Mrs. Davis, while the son beat her aged mother. The women were finally compelled to summit, and their two assailants proceeded to carry out their original latentions.

Judge Wheeler, on newing the story, expressed much indicated the factors of the story of the control of the son of the first the roof as the ladies themselves. He further said that his son only acted under his orders. His floor replied that he should therefore dismiss the boy and not this father wholly responsible. The Court then sentenced Biackman to pay a flue of \$10 and stand committed three months in default of a bond in \$300 for good ochavior. The prisoner again attempted to at the bar by Court Officer Norton. Mrs. Davis in he

committed three months in default of a bond in \$300 for good ochavior. The prisoner again attempted to speak, but His Honor expressed his regret that he could not make the penalty five times as great as it

MRS. WILSON'S FURNITURE.

Mrs. Paulina Wilson, of No. 103 East 103d st., on Friday last decided to remove her household goods to another location, and made an arrangement with Charles W. Harrington, a licensed truckmen. Mrs. Wilson gave the latter instructions in regard 5 Wilson gave the latter instructions in regard but duties and then went away. Harrington, according to her story, pited the furniture on the stdwark and then tollowed her example. When Mrs. Wilson returned sus found the furniture had disappeared, and on questioning Harrington soon after discovered that he knew nothing about the matter. The lady thereupon called Detective Clark and Harrington was placed under arrest. In the Harlem Poince Court yesterday Judge Wheeler found it a difficult task to unite the knot. Mrs. Wilson told His Honor that she had paid Harrington in advance, and that he had probably got drunk on the strength of it. Harrington doned this, and said that the lady herself was under the influence of the ardent, in consequence of which he was unable to arrive at a correct understanding of what she had wished him to do with the formiture. On hearing this Mrs. Wilson threatened him the had not yet seen the end of this business." Judge Wheeler told Mrs. Wilson that he should have to adjourn the bearing until she could produce additional distriction.

"OUR BOARDING HOUSE."

Mr. Philip Helibron lately obtained admission to the boarding house of Mrs. Emma Beck, in East 100th street, near Second avenue. Mrs. Beck is very popular among her boarders, and her household ar popular among her boarders, and her household arrangements win approbation. Mr. Heilbron, however, is fastidious, and lound fault, manifesting his discontent on all possible occasions. Mrs. Beck, who is a lady of easy temper, tried to smooth matters and thereby retain her louger, but on Friday morning, when, as is alieged, he lound objections with her hash, the lady's patience gave out, and she requested Mr. Beitoren to leave. The latter, however, declined, and Mrs. Beck int upon a nover expedient. While her boarders were at dinner Mrs. Beck is exked Heiloron's room door and put the key in her pocket. Mr. Heilbron, on finding the door lastened, began to storm, but, as no attention was paid, he broke the door open and remained in the room until a policeman arriveo. He demanded a hearing yesterday of Judge Wheeler, in the Harlem Police Court, and was held for examination.

IN THE TOILS.

James McCann and John Burke, two young men, the one hving at No. 333 East Thirty-fifth street, and the other at No. 312 East Fifty-fourth street, hired a boat on Friday night and rowed up to Hariem River. After securing the craft to one of the arches of the bridge the pair proceeded up the Boston road on a tour of observation. While passing Joseph Richardson's dry goods store at the corner of 144th street a roli of tright timed dioth struck their fancy, and McCann, picking up the prize, both started at full speed for their boat. This they reached in good order, with Officer Turner close at their heels. The two lads pushed off, however, and the time being swift were in hopes of a pleasant sail and a speedy return to their respective nomes. Vain columns! Officer Willow, who is always on duty at the new station of the New Haven Rail-road, heard the shouts of his brother officer, and, seeing the approaching boat, drew his revolver and prepared for action. After irring two shots he gaw both men fail into the bottom of the boat; but, rightly thinking they were only playing "possum," Willow took another aim, whereupon the fugitives submitted. In the storrisants police station McCann asked for his companion's release, wishing to take to himself all the credit of the exploit. Yesterday Judge Wheeler committed both for treat. bridge the pair proceeded up the Boston road on a

THE HOGAN-FOX CASE.

Owing to Judge B:xny's absence the Hogan-Fox case, which was to have been made the subject of an examination in the Essex Market Police Court yester-day, was postponed. Some of the parties concerned appeared, but left without throwing any light upon the present state of the case.

THE IDIOT ASYLUM.

Official Contradictions of the Statements of Anne Daly.

PRESIDENT COX'S DEFENCE

Startling Story of a Visitor to Randall's Island.

publication of the sworn affidavit of Nurse Anne Daly in regard to the abuses and mismanagement al-Island. Among the officials of the Department of Charities and Correction the story told is denied in the most positive language, some of the officers claiming that there was not even a color of truth in the statethat the report of the scurvy was greatly exaggerated; that but a few cases of a very mild type existed on the island, and that, on the discovery of the disease, the Commissioners at once took prompt measures to arrest its spread. The writer yesterday paid a visit to Randall's Island and saw Dr. Howard the medical tions on the island, including the Idiot Asylum. The Doctor declined to make any special statements in regard to the charges made, more than that the story of Anne Daly had greatly exaggerated the true condition of affairs. Dr. Howard's statement of the case

SHIFTING THE RESPONSIBILITY. "Anne Daly was employed on the Island for a number of years as a nurse, but for some time past she occupied the position of assistant to the matron of the institution, Mrs. Herbert. While she was a good worker she had a most violent temper and was iways fighting with the other attendants, over whom she tried to rule. Mrs. Herbert left a great deal of the pusiness of her position to Anne Daly, one of her tuties being to supervise and look after the distribution of food to the idiot children. During my visits I food furnished the inmates and also about its quality. In every instance her reply was that the supplies were ample and sufficient, and she never reported to me that any fault was to be found with the lood. On the contrary, she always praised the way in which the inmates were fed. The cases of scurvy that octirely among the class of children that were helpless and had to be led with a spoon. Not a single case took place among the children that were able to go to the table and belo themselves. An ample amount of provisions, including vegetables, was supplied during the entire time, and the fact is that the children of the helpless class did not get their proper share or allowance, which was directly the fault of this same Anne Daly, whose cuty it was to see that they were regularly and properly supplied was any lack of food. The two people who were renatron, Mrs. Herbert, and Anne Daly, the woman who swore to the statement published in the HERALD. Of the thirteen deaths that took place during the time the scurvy existed in the ldiot Asylum many of them rectly or indirectly, with that complaint. Of the thirteen deaths fully eight of them did not show any truce or symptom of the disease and were not connected with it.

or sympton of the disease and were not consected with it.

"When the disease was alsoovered every precaution was taken to guard against its spread, and every attention was given the children. The supply of vegetables was supple. My directions to the steward was to use all that was required, without any regard to the weight or quantity, and this was carried out. Long before there was a sign of scarvy at the Idiot Asylum Anne Daiy became so troublesome to the other attendants that complaints were made to me against her. She used to curse and swear, and insulted the two teachers who she now swears ill-treated some of the children last winter. I ordered her at that time to go down to the building occupied by John Rouse and others, and take charge of them, as at the time we wanted a nurse for this place very mach. Her statement that she was ordered to go there after the trouble about the scury hirst began is not true. She was moved before even the disease showed liself in the institution, and on account of her violent temper and insults to tome of the teachers and nurses. She remaded to go as she was directed, and sent in her resignation, it suppose, knowing that she would be removed. Her statement of the two teachers, hiss Gaivin and Miss Donovan, beating two of the immates f believe to be utterly laise and without the slightest foundation. It very often happens that the idiot children hit each other, and some of them hurt themselves by inling while in epileptic little I have frequently seen lumps as big as how's eggs from this cause on their heads."

Passingar Cox on The Situation

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Charities and Correction, was found on Blackwell's Island, and when asked if he wished to make any statements in reference to the reports published about the asylum at Randal's Island no repolica as follows:—"When the presence of scurvy at the later asylum came to our knowledge three physicians—Drs. James R. Wood, Alonzo Clark and Austin Film, Jr.—were requested by the Commissioners to go to Randal's Island and make a therough examination and report the exact condition of affairs to the Board. These gentlemen found a milit form of scurvy existing, and they ordered every pressuiton to be taken to prevent the spread of the disease, and also that those affected should receive every care. If the biame is to be fixed on any one it should certainly be on this Anne Dairy. She and the matron were the two people affected should receive every care. If the biame is to be fixed on any one it should certainly be on this Anne Dairy. She and the matron were the two people affected should receive every care. If the biame is to be fixed on any one it should certainly owing to their mental condition and frequently polsoned blood, and that the outbreak of the disease was niways to be looked for and guarded against in institutions like the lidiot Asylum. It was their opinion that such an occurrence—in no way reflected on the management of the officials.

"The Commissioners of Charities and Correction made an examination lidio the entire question when the woman Dairy made her statement. We investigated the whole affair very carefully and thoroughly, and when we piaced the doctors and attendants at the laiot Asylum uncer oath every one of them, without a single exception, contradicted Anne Dairy's statement in every particular. They declared that has story was laise, that there was no stint in the supplies were of good quanty. I myself, doring aff hast winter, paid particular attention to the question of vegetables. We have more last winter than ever before, and there was no stint in the supply of the institutions. Anne Dairy's stor

ficted with secury death resulted from cutirety diflerent caused. "

FOR THEIR OWN INFORMATION.

In reply to a request that a copy of the report of
Drs. Wood, Finit and Clark concerning the conduction
of Randall's Island be turnished for publication, Prestient Cox stated that the report was made for the information of the Board alone, and was not intended
for publication, and it was the desire of the Commissioners not to make any answer to the articles published in reference to the Idot Asylum. The question had been theroughly investigated when the presence of scurvy had been called to their attention, and
it was found to be one of those queuerrences against
which it was difficult to guard.

MORE DENIALS.

The teachers, Miss Catharine Donovan and Julia Gaivin, who are accused in the sworn statement of Nurse Anne Daty of cruelty to the ulot chindren under their Charge, Jeny the allegation in the most positive Language, and assert that the only motive that could language, and assert that the only movive that could have induced anne Daiy to make the charge was the last that she was reported by them for using prolane and vicient language in the hearing of the siduct children. Both ladies have made a written statement to this effect, and declare their willingness to sustain the same under oath should they be called upon to do so.

this effect, and declare their whingness to sustain the same under oath should they be called upon to do so.

BLACK SCURYY.

In relation to this sucject Mr. J. H. Baker, the gendeman who reported the condition of allars on Randai's Island, stated as follows:—'Last November of December Mrs. Feedler, a widow who has a child in the idiot Asylum, came to me and told not that her child had been crueily and very badly beaten by the parties in the chief house at the Idod Asylum. She stated that she examined her child's body and that the marks of the beating were there. Mrs. Fedler then fold me that she could produce other people whose children had been beaten, and I told her to bring them to me and I would examine into the case. I have no doubt that this woman's child was beaten as she stated and that others have also been beaten here. Mrs. Fedler is a Gorman, living in Williamsourg, Concerning the deaths from sourry, my attention was first drawn to the subject by the large number of deaths. I was going over in the boat to the Island, with the officer of the place, and said, 'I do not understand now so many children are dying,' Well,' says he, 'I do not know anything about it.' The following Sunday I said to the nurses, Why, you are losing all your children here! They said, 'No wonder, with the disease we have here,' and asked here to look at the children in the pavinon. I did so, and asked them: What do you call this?' and they said it was black sourry. I saw seven cases. They had black apoles on their limbs, lips puffed up and their mouths were sore, and when one of the nurses took hold of the children to turn them in their beds they seemed to be in great agony. I asked them if Mrs. Herbert, the mattron, knew of this, and they reputed 'Yes;' that she said 'Let them

die, they are better off.' I did not do anything for I was tired of trying to remedy the abuses there. I made up toy mind to go to parties who could have them remedied. On the following Konday morning I went to see Mr. Hoguet, who referred me to Commissioner K C. Donneily, of the State Board of Charrities. I wrote Mr. Donneily, and hearing nothing from him I went to Miss Patterson, who was one of the visitors of the State Charrities Aid Society. Mrs. Hobson, one of the officials, promised that they would examine into the condition of the children immediately."

Mr. Baker is one of the visitors to the kind. He takes care of the religious training of the children on Randail's Island for Roy. Marinus Willett, who is the regular chapiain representing the Prosbyterian denomination.

REAL ESTATE.

The following sales were made on the Real Estate

Porcelosure sale - Charles E. Lydecker, referee - of a plot of land 84x116,2 on the e. z. of Watton av., known on a map of Mott Haven as lot No. 358, to John Muller..... G. R. Pelton, referes—Foreclemrs sais of one lot 25.3x100, on the c. s. of 5th av., 50.5 it. s. of 115th st., to E. F. Frank Brandbury C. Chetwood, referee-Foreclosure sale of the building, with fer 18.9x80, No. 474. Greenwich st., w. 58.9 ft. n. of Watta st., to James O'Commur....

OFFICIAL REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS The following statement, showing the real estate transactions recorded in the Register's office May 25, 1878, is obtained from Augustus T. Docharty, deputy

register:

Kingsbridge road, w. s., 150 ft. n. of Taylor st., 100x 120; Terence Mechine to James Wilnams.

116th st. n. s., 120 tt. e. of 2d av., 20x100; Catharine A. Roberts and husband and others to Sarsh J. Layng.

Washington av., w. s., 300 tt. s. of Taimage st., 100x160; Jane S. Reynolds to James Gilfroy.

Nom. 15th st., s. s., 575 ft. w. of 5th av., 25x100.3; Everett Wheeler and wife to Andres Doid

75th st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of 3d av., 25x102.2; Catharine E. Kennedy to Albert Moore.

Lexington sv., c. s. 24.8 ft. s. of 37th st., 24 8x15; John J. Townsend refereo; to James M. Smith. 13,250

Slat st., n. s., 317 ft. w. of 2d av., 16.6x98.0; J. S.

Potter (referre) to Hasnath M. Van Reed.

114th st., n. s., 241 ft. w. of 3d av., 25x100. James R. Donnelly and wife to Partick Donnelly.

Wuochawn Cemetery (lot No. 1,330 of section 14)

(24th ward): theory L. Athacton to George H. Forster

75th st. s. s., 125 ft. w. of 2d av., 25x102.2; Honrietta C. Drake to Catharine t. Kennedy w., 10.6x

1503 st. s. s., 1165 ft. e. of Lexington w., 10.6x

1503 st. s. s., 1165 ft. e. of Lexington w., 10.6x

1503 st. s. s., 1165 ft. e. of Lexington w., 10.6x

1503 st. s. s., 116 ft. t. of Lexington w., 10.6x

1304 st., s., 1165 tt. w. of 2d av., 25x102.2; Honrietta C. Drake to Catharine t. Kennedy w., 10.6x

1503 st., s., 1165 tt. w. of 2d av., 25x102.4; Honrietta C. Washington w., 10.6x

1503 st., s., 1165 tt. w. of 2d av., 25x102.4; Honrietta C. Washington w., 10.6x

1503 st., s., 1165 tt. w. of 2d av., 25x102.4; Honrietta C. Washington w., 10.6x

1503 st., s., 1165 tt. w. of 2d av., 25x102.5; Robert

126th st., s., 335 tt. w. of 3d av., 25x90.5; Robert

126th st., s., s., 335 tt. w. of 3d av., 25x90.5; Robert Charles Dexhelmor
Central sv., e. s. Cêth ward); August H. Rauffas
and wile to William Schott at 18 av., 25x08.8; Robert
McLoughin to Charles J. Gibbons
Concord sv., w. 71.2 h. of Westchester av. 50
x87.5 C24th ward); William Cauldwell and wife Soher to Edward Fox.
3d av. c. s., 50.5 tt. s. of 104th st., 25.2x100; Edward F. Raynov to Dyer Poarl.
West st. (No. 142); J. H. Glove (referee) to Andrew West at. (No. 142); J. H. Glove (referee) to Andrew Luke.

14th st., n. s., 345 ft. c. of Hudson st., 21. 10x125; George W. Van Niyek (referee), to Affred C. Hoe. Broadway (No. 338); Daniel Butterfield and wite to Frederick P. James St. ts., 47.9x100 Irregular; Baward H. Anderson and others to Patrick Collins

16th st., West (No. 330); Patrick Gray and wife to Luke McCoy.

16th st., west (No. 330); Patrick Gray and wife to Alred C. Hoe.

11th st., n. s., 298:7 ft. w. of av. A. 19.5x100.11;

Thomas McManus and wife to New York Late Insurance Company. surance Company. Spring st. (No. 206); Henry Lux and wife to Anna Cakley. Spring st. (No. 206); Henry Lux and wife to Anna Cakley

52d st., a. a. 150 ft. c. of Lexington av., 106 6x100 5;
Henry J. Burcheli and wife to Abraham W. Godfrey.

19th at., s. a. 141.8 ft. c. of 2d av., 20,11x02; Francis J. Domibles (executor) to Bridges (C. Duffy
Broome st., n. a., 80.4 ft. a. of Thompson at., 19.5x
80xirregular; T. Swarts (referee) to Joseph
Polissier.

Oliver st. (No. 65); Peter Peterson and wife to Resanna Varley.

sanna Varley

MECORDED MORFGAGES.

Addick, Anna and others, to J. G. C. Faddikon, s. w. corner of 1st av. and 736 st; 5 years.

Bedlow, Alired and wile, to Geraidine L. Hoyt, itemry st., n. s., w. or Clinton; 3 years.

Same to blizabeth G. Sprague, s. s. Monroe st., c. of Rutgers; 3 years. Bottow, Arte and wife, to Handa E. Boys, henry st., n. v., w. of Clinton; Syans.

Same to Elizabeth G. Sprague, s. s. Monroest., c. of Rutgers; Syears.

Blehl, Karl and wife, to John N. Canda, n. c. corner of 101 av. and 57th st.; Smonths.

Collina, Patrick, to E. Ellery Anderson, s. w. corner of 1st av. and 35th st.; Syears.

Cunningham, Edward and wife, to Phebe McDonaid and others (executors), s. s. 125th st., w. of 8th av.; I year.

DeForest, Charles H. and wife, to Hannah M. Alion, h. s. 27th st., c. of 9th av.; 2 years.

Doyle, Edward, to Bridget Samith n. s. of 54th st., c. of 10th av.; 1 year.

Fox, Edward, to Henry A. Cram and others (executors), s. s. of 71st st., c. of av. A.; 8 years.

Freitag, Peter, to Martha Enders, c. s. of 1st av., n. of 4th st.; 1 year.

Gobeler, Huzo, to Otto Laddey, s. w. corner of 2d av. and 55th st.; instalment notes.

Sw. corner of 2d av. and Getth st.

James, Frederick W. and wife to John W. Wood, n. s. of 153d st., c. of 10th av.; 5 years.

Kourney, Edward and wife, to James N. Platt, s. s. of 103d st., w. of 8th sv.; duo.

Luke, Andrew and wife, to Kilison Van Ronsselsor, s. s. of 16th st.; 1 year.

McQuade, Patrick, to Lyman C. Josepha, s. s. of 8th st.; 2 years.

McQuade, Patrick, to Lyman C. Josepha, s. s. of 8th st., c. of 21 av.; 3 years.

O'hell, Jr., Esemant, to Louis B. Buisse and others (trustcos), w. s. of 9th av., n. of 48th st.; 3 years.

Same to same, w. s. of 9th av., n. of 48th st.; 5 8,000 13,543 2,500 8,000 st.; 3 years. Same to same, w. a. of 3th av., n. of 48th st.; 1/2 6,000 5,800 6,000 6.500 4,500 2,500 Hull, John W., to Iramah J. Hull.
Hull, John W., to Iramah J. Hull.
Kierat, John J., to Joseph J. Kierat,
Morris, Carrie, to Gottlieb Gauther.
Short, Pagrick, to John Guy.
Toscand, Louis F., to Maria del Cormen Toscand.

PROVED AND ADMINISTERED.

During the past week the wills of the following named persons, deceased, were offered for probate in the Kings County Surrogate's Court before Surrogate Abram H. Dailey :- Mary M. Knight, Henry T. Haviland, Mary Hoeninger, Robert King, Ann McC George Miller, Bridget Crocken (tormerly Bridget Kelly), Rosanna Carney, Heinrich Endler, Rosina Picki, Maria C. Heissenbuttei, Maria Van Voorbis and Stephen Valentine, all of Brooklyn.

Letters of administration were granted in the estates of the following named decessed persons:—Matthew Theobald, Kinzaogth Osborn, Saran Colvin, Graves Power, Loopoid Multor, George H. De Graw, Withelm Markgraf, Edmond Farsari, Mina Hergen, John Ryan, Simon V. Thorn, all of Brooklyn; Michael Fitzgerald, of the town of Fiatlands, and Elizabeth Van Stelen, of the town of Gravesend.

Letters of gandrainship of the estate of Margaretha Hooriz were granted to John A. Sael, of Samuel F. Engs, to William Markgraf, George Markgraf, Lizzie Markgraf, Louisa Markgraf, George Markgraf, Lizzie Markgraf, their mother, all of Kings county. George Miller, Bridget Crocken (termerly Bridget

Postmaster James had a blackboard erected in the main entrance of the Post Office yesterday upon which the arrival of every foreign steamer is to be noted as soon as telegraphed from Sandy Hook and the hour when the mails from such yeasel will be delivered.

The steamers leaving port yesterday carried away nearly sixty thousand letters and about one hundred bags of mail matter.

FIRE ON LONG ISLAND.

The Long Island Straw Works, in the village of Corons, town of Flushing. L. I., were destroyed by are on Friday at midnight. The factory, a three story frame structure, was, with its contents, reduced to ashes. Three dwelling houses adjacent caught for from the sparks and wore partially consumed; but the contents were aswed. By the burning of the works seventy-five persons are thrown out of employment. The loss on the building is \$11,000, on which there is a partial insurance. The stock and fixtures were owned by thomas Maguire; loss, \$3,000; insured in the London and Liverpool. Loss on dwelling, \$1,500, with partial insurance. The origin of the fire is unknown.

OPIUM POISONING.

Catharine McGill, aged fitty-five years, was taken suddenly ill at her late residence, No. 28 Cherry street. Drs. Ward and Naugaton were called in to attend her. They found her suffering from the effects of opium, which she had taken with selectal intent, She died yesterday.

SMOTHERED IN BED.

Edward McGuire, aged seven months, of No. 263 Monroe street, was found dead in bed yesterday morning. His death is supposed to have been caused by

UP THE AMAZON.

Ill Health of the American Colony of Workmen Denied.

NO LACK OF FOOD.

How the Contractors Characterize the Statements of the Returned Cook.

AN ENGINEER'S TESTIMONY

The Expedition Said To Be in Good Health and Spirits.

PHILADELPHIA. May 25, 1878. The HERALD, the other day, published the stateengaged by Messra P. & T. Collins, the contract sho are building the Madeira and Mamore Rallway in Brazil Scott was one of a large number of passen-gers who embarked on the Mercodita, the first diate predecessor of the unfortunate Metropolis. in New York recently, his connection with his omployers, the Mesers. Collins, having coased. In parrative of his experiences on shipboard and on the River Amazon, after reciting the mishaps and delays which kept the Mercedita two months out before she reached San Antonio, her destination, Scott makes a number of charges reflecting on the management of the contractors' enterprise. He declares, among other things, that the provisions and coal gave out on the way up the river; that "frequent stopping along the fever among the passengers, who arrived in a very bad state;" that there was much suffering and discontent; that there was little shelter provided at San Antonio; that the forests abound in tigers, venomous reptiles, left senseless from loss of blood after being attacked by the vampires'?), and that the discontent led fortyeight of the men to unite in a conspiracy to seize

Steam launch and oscapa.

This enterprise to open up the South Americas continent to United States commerce is so important, and it is engaging the earnest work and the capital of to many energetic men from this country, that anything that relates to the condition of the colony now terest. All the engineers and laborers have families and friends in our Eastern cities, and the story of this man, Scott, was doubtless read with widespread anxiety.

and friends in our Eastern cities, and the story of this man, Scott, was doubtless read with widespread anxiely.

With a view of ascertaining what the contractors have to say in regard to the gloomy condition of affairs on the Amazon, as pictures by Scott, the Heraca correspondent called upon Mr. Philip Collins, the member of the firm now in this city, Mr. Thomas Collins ocing in Brazil at the scene of operations. The contractor had returned to his house very ill and was unable to attond to business, but his representative at the office, Mr. Hamilton, was willing to give any information in his power.

He denounced the story of Sam Scott as being entirely untrue, and referred to Mr. Jamsson, the chief engineer mentioned in the statement, as competent to contradict it in detail, having just returned from Brazil. Scott, he stated, was employed to go with the expedition as a cook, and was discharged at San Antonio as soon as it was discovered that he was not a coor and was a drunken fellow. There had been no serious illness either on the Mercedita or at San Antonio; the men lind received plenty to eat, there had never been a scarcity, there had been on the fine provided for them all within twenty-four hours of their arrival at San Antonio, and even if there had not been any they could have slept in the Mercedita, as they had done for two months. Such was the substance of Mr. Hamilton's denial, which was supplemented by an extract from a letter, dated Para, the Stn of April, addressed to W. S. Harvey, in London, chairman of the Amazon Tuz Company. The extract said:—"All the laborers and staff in excellent health. A regular village, with streets, wharves, tramways, &c., already built, Eight miles of road ready to receive rails."

The Chief Engineer Jamison, whose lace is bronzed by his recent exposure to tropical suns, d

a day or two; but there was no very serious hardship in that.

As to the Story that the men were put schore without shelter Mr. Jamison said that twenty-four hours after reaching San Autonio there was accommodation on shore for every man, and in the meantime they could remain aboard ships. The declaration aboat the tigers and tarantulas Mr. Jamison pronounced true, as far as their being found was concerned. Rangiseer Enckholtz had snot two tigers and a tapir, but so far from the men being afraid of them they have great plessure in hunting them. The horrible vampire bat story was entirely untrue, he declared. No such things existed there.

Mr. Jamison left to return on April 6. "Up to that time," said he, "out of 208 men there had seen but time," said he, "out of 208 men there had seen but titly that had complained of any iliness. Some were sick for twenty-lour hours and some for several days with break-bone lever, but all had recovered.

A SUBSTANTIAL GROST.

"One young man was a wasking ghost when we less here. His tather evidently did not expect him to return alive, for he asked me about having his body embalmed and sent home. We haven't embalmed him yet, for when I left the ghost weighed 145 pounds."

embalmed and sent home. We haven't embalmed him yet, for when I left the ghost weighed 14 pounds."

Corresponds ry revidence.

While Mr. Jamison was declaring that the Amazos country was not as unhealthy as was supposed Mr. J. W. Mackey, Colonel A. Thomas Scott's secretary, and young Mr. Scott, Colonel Scott's secretary, and young Mr. Scott, Colonel Scott's secretary, and young Mr. Scott also refused to indorse the historical accuracy of his namesake. Both Mr. Mackey, and Mr. Scott also refused to indorse the historical accuracy of his namesake. Both Mr. Mackey and Mr. Scott are to go the Amazon in June to do the towing of internal for the new railroad,

Mr. Harry McKiobon is the young gentleman referred to in Scott's statement as having been returned permission by Dr. Collins to return nome upon a doctor's certificate siter in was taken sick, because Dr. Collins, knew "the would tell the trath atout the enterprise." Mr. McKiobon is now in this city, having come home in the same ship with Scott. He is the son of the well known Colonel Jerry McKibbon, the veteran notel proprietor of the Girard House. Young Mr. McKibbon went out with the Collins, having as regards intimelf, but in other matters. Mr. Collins, instead of refusing to allow him to come home, told him to start at once, so as to get back as soon as possible. Mr. McKibbon says he was the only one of the party who was seriously sick. He was taken with chills and lever on the journey up the Amazon, and was sick for four weeks. In a older advised him that the climate and not agree with him; so he came home. He says that the general health of the party was good, that there was no just ground of complaint as to the food, and that he had he criticism to make regarding the contractor's arrangement. There was a conspiracy to get away on the part of a number of me, but they were old miners, and they had probably enisted in the expedition for the sone purpose of getting free transportation to Brazil and then deserting their work and striking out for the Bothvian

RUFFIANISM IN ASTORIA

A party of baseball players from this city, whe visited Astoria, L. L., to play a maich yesterday, were set upon by a number of roughs at that place. Money was demanded of them. They succeeded in breaking away, but one of their number, named William Stevens, was overtaken, beaten and robbed. Complaint being made at the sastos house of the Frast precinct, Long island Car, Detective Kavanagh succeeded in capturing one of the thiever, named Patrick Kearns, who had an examination beings the Recorder, and was held in \$500 bail for the Grand

SHOT IN THE EYE

Mr. John Mott, of Wind id, was engaged in sprin. ing a trap at a pigeon match at Columbusville, L. L., on Friday, when he was shot in the eye by one of the 'outsiders," and will probably lose his sight. Tee other persons were and injured in the same way, out in the neck and the other in the arm, though not se-riously.